

continued functioning, others were disparked and elsewhere new parks were created on estates recently acquired by members of the upwardly-mobile merchant or lawyer class (see below, pages 230-9). Thus, the stability and feudal control which had existed pre-dissolution was changed; a period of volatility ensued as property found itself under new management with consequent impacts on both the landscape and local society.²³

This wider national pattern of early imparking and multiple park ownership is similarly reflected in the activities of the three great ecclesiastical landholders in Suffolk: the abbot of Bury St Edmunds, the bishop of Ely and the bishop of Norwich (Fig. 8.1).

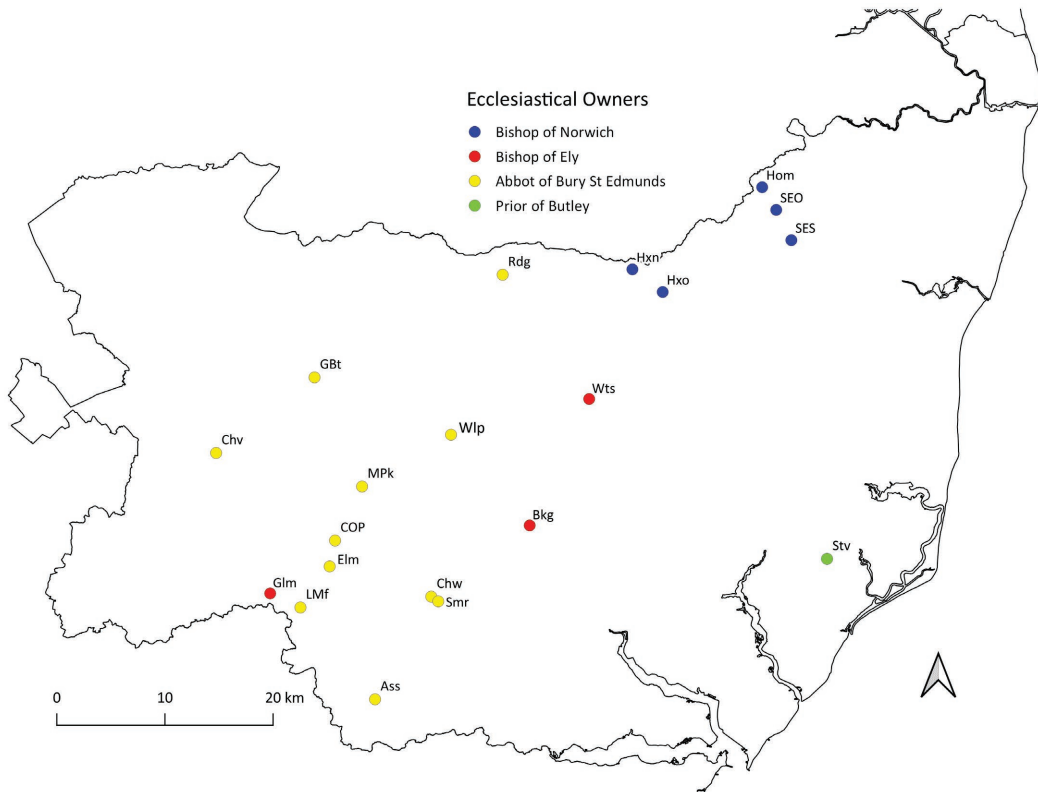


Fig. 8.1 Suffolk parks of the *religiosi*. See Gazetteer for key.
Note: Staverton (Stv) was bought from the duke of Norfolk by
Butley Priory in 1529 (see above page 124-5)

²³ Documents in the period after the dissolution of the monasteries give a flavour of the volatility as property and other income streams from former ecclesiastical institutions were granted, transferred and leased out: University of Chicago, Joseph P. Regenstein Library: Sir Nicholas Bacon Collection of English Court and Manorial Documents: <<http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/spcl/findaid/bacon/>> [accessed September 2019]. See also *CPR 1549-1551, passim* for examples of grants made by the Court of Augmentations.